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 House.

FAREWELL, and let us hope a long
 farewell, to the Legislature of 1893.

INDIANA has a government of tax-
 eaters, by tax-eaters, for tax-eaters.

If Senator McHugh, of Marion, is de-
 sired of promoting home rule, he need
 not resolve about Ireland, but devote
 his energies to restoring popular govern-
 ment to Indiana.

JUDGING from the large number of
 officials of prisons, hospitals, etc., who
 have been crowding the lobbies of the
 Legislature the past three weeks, a
 large percentage of the force could be
 discharged.

The lobby of the Citizens' street rail-
 way was more potent with the manipu-
 lators of the alleged Legislature than the
 Mayor, Board of Public Works, Com-
 mercial Club, and all the people of
 Indianapolis.

The question among the "hungry and
 very thirsty" in Indiana is no longer
 what will Isaac Pusey Gray get from
 Mr. Cleveland, but, "What chance have
 we for getting a postoffice or a tide-
 waiter's place?"

If Mr. Cleveland should intimate to
 the Indiana Democrats in Congress that
 he would appoint their favorites to office
 after they have voted to repeal the Sher-
 man silver law, all of them, excepting
 Senator Voorhees, would tumble over
 each other to be recorded against it.

When that conference committee,
 purposely made up of two Democrats
 from each house, got into a private room
 with the appropriation bill, they killed
 everything they could which contained
 the word "soldier." Both houses had
 passed a bill appropriating \$55,000 to-
 ward the establishment of the State
 Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, but this
 went out with the \$35,000 for the Grand
 Army encampment and the small
 amount put in for the Soldiers' Orphans'
 Home. But the increased salaries were
 retained and the stipends of the battal-
 ion of doorkeepers, janitors and cuspid-
 er-cleaners were increased. Verily,
 this is the era of the tax-eater.

The recent inauguration parade at
 Washington is criticised on account of
 its size and monotony. Mere numbers
 do not make an interesting street pa-
 rade, especially to a reviewing party that
 has to sit for hours in a freezing
 wind. The Cleveland parade seems to
 have been swamped by the Pennsylvania
 militia, which occupied two hours in
 passing the grand stand. Now when a
 person has seen a thousand blue-coated
 militia he has seen them all. What one
 wants to see in a street parade is not
 mere numbers, but a variety of features,
 and in this respect the Cleveland in-
 auguration parade seems to have been a
 failure. The whole business needs re-
 forming.

It has been an open secret for several
 days past that whisky was being dealt
 out freely by employees of the Legisla-
 ture in a basement room of the Capitol.
 It is stated that two barrels of the ar-
 ticle have been thus disposed of to lighten
 the cares of the statesmen whose terms
 of office are about to expire. The
 scandal does not consist so much in the
 amount of whisky consumed as in the
 fact that the people's Capitol, dedicated
 to law and order, has been turned into
 an impromptu dogery. The legislative
 term has expired, and with it all respon-
 sibility, but some method should be
 devised to prevent the repetition of such
 an outrage. If our lawmakers must
 drink let them at least be required to
 leave the Statehouse and purchase their
 poison in open market.

THERE is no doubt that the Sentinel
 got even with the Democrats in the
 Gerry-mander when, Saturday morning,
 it foiled them with that column of fig-
 ures comparing the appropriations in
 the Senate bill, as passed, and those
 adopted in 1891, by which it was made
 to appear that the aggregate of the ap-
 propriations of 1893 was \$1,047,685 over
 that of 1891. For instance, the Sentinel
 told the scared legislators that in "Item
 10" it had appropriated \$183,750 more
 than did their predecessors in 1891.
 Those who footed up Item 10 found that
 instead of being \$183,750 in excess of
 1891, it was actually nearly \$8,000 less.
 Thus, over \$190,000 of the \$1,047,685 ap-
 pears to have been fictitious, but it
 seems that the majority was so frigit-
 eated that it never discovered what must
 have been a joke of the Sentinel.

THE Chilians, who are a notoriously
 vindictive people, have never forgiven
 President Harrison for compelling their
 government to apologize and pay an in-
 demnity for the outrageous insult put
 on the American flag and the killing of
 American sailors. This feeling finds

vent in a congratulatory dispatch from
 Jorge Montt, President of Chili, to
 President Cleveland, in which he says:
 "Recognizing your political attitude in
 the past the government of Chili and
 the Chilean people consider that your re-
 election as chief magistrate of the
 United States is a pledge that your gov-
 ernment will preserve the tranquillity
 and well being of nations upon the
 "American continent." If the tranquil-
 lity of nations means that the American
 flag is to be insulted with impunity the
 American people will prefer that it
 shall be ordered differently.

THE PEOPLE'S WELCOME.

The thousands who left their business
 and their homes to welcome General
 Harrison to his home yesterday were
 moved by a genuine respect for the man.
 Since he left them he had won some-
 thing more than renown, something
 more than a reputation for the highest
 statesmanship, something greater than
 all these—the respect and esteem of the
 whole country. The thousands of men
 and women who thronged the streets
 and stood with uncovered heads or with
 sympathetic countenances while he
 passed knew that they were welcoming
 home the first citizen of the Republic.
 There was no lack of enthusiasm,
 but the thousands felt the ordinary
 demonstrations of applause would
 fail to express the deep and sincere re-
 spect and tenderness which was in their
 hearts, which yet were filled with the
 sympathy they expressed on the occa-
 sion of General Harrison's last sorrowful
 visit to his home. More appropriate
 to "Hail to the Chief" was the band's
 "Home, Sweet Home." More grateful
 to General Harrison were the synchro-
 nistic faces of his neighbors, made so
 by the thought of his great bereavement
 and the attitude of respect, than shouts
 and soldiery. To-day, every intelligent
 man and woman in Indiana is proud of
 the name, the fame and the character of
 Benjamin Harrison. They are not all
 his political friends, but with Senator
 Voorhees, they say one to another, he
 has honored the highest office not only
 with the highest statesmanship, but
 with the highest integrity and with the
 virtues of Christian manhood. Regard-
 less of party and creed, all are proud to
 have Benjamin Harrison come back to
 Indiana to live and to be an example of
 what is true and noble in citizenship.
 There are some things better than being
 President; it is better to have elevated
 the standard of public life and to have
 ennobled American citizenship; it is bet-
 ter to have given the Nation the inspira-
 tion of a noble example.

WHAT WILL THE EX-PRESIDENT DO?

An ex-President continues to be a con-
 spicuous citizen and an object of inter-
 est to his countrymen. There is always
 more or less speculation as to what his
 future career will be. General Harrison
 is not yet sixty years old, and is well
 preserved. He has a strong constitu-
 tion, and after a period of rest, which
 he sorely needs and has well earned, he
 will be in full possession of his usual
 strength.
 Curiosity in regard to his future
 career has been partially appeased by
 the announcement that he will deliver a
 series of lectures before the law depart-
 ment of Leland Stanford University, in
 California. This, it is expected, will
 occupy a few weeks out of each year.
 The duty will be a congenial one, and
 its performance will give the ex-Presi-
 dent a grateful change from other occu-
 pations and an occasional trip to an in-
 teresting part of the country. But this
 will not furnish nearly all the occupa-
 tion that a man of his industrious habits
 will desire. The Journal is not author-
 ized to say so, but it is highly probable
 that he will make arrangements to re-
 sume the practice of law on such terms
 and conditions as will comport with the
 dignity of an ex-President. Mr. Cleve-
 land, on his retirement from office,
 formed a law partnership in New York,
 and though he did not enter the courts,
 it was understood that he was a work-
 ing member of the firm. No doubt
 General Harrison could have made a
 very advantageous arrangement in the
 way of a law partnership in New York
 or Boston, but for personal reasons he
 preferred to return to this city, where,
 if the field is not as large as in one of
 the other cities named, the surroundings
 and associations are more to his taste.

THE CAUSE OF BRITISH APPLAUSE.

The British press, Liberal and Tory
 alike, are one in praising the inaugu-
 ration of President Cleveland. Liberal
 and Tory newspapers are at war upon
 the most important British issues, but
 they are united in praising a President
 who declares for a policy which will build
 up British industries at the expense of
 those of the United States. Half the
 British press denounces Gladstone
 daily, but all of it applauds Mr. Cleve-
 land. The American President is alto-
 gether the most popular public man in
 England. He may have the good will
 of the American people, but no one
 shares with Mr. Cleveland the un-
 bounded applause of the British people.
 Such questionable laudation was never
 before bestowed upon an American
 President when he came to his high
 office. The British press, as a rule,
 frowned upon Abraham Lincoln and
 criticized or derided him to the close of
 his life. General Grant was the object
 of offensive British criticism because
 he pressed the settlement of the Alaba-
 ma claims and the consequent humili-
 ation of the British government when
 it was practically found guilty of a vio-
 lation of international law in permitting
 the fitting out of Anglo-Confederate
 cruisers to destroy our commerce. In
 fact, the British press has never ap-
 plauded a Republican President for the
 simple reason that they have stood for
 the rights of the American people and
 for a policy which had for its object
 the prosperity of the United States before
 that of any other people.

General Harrison never received a
 word of praise in British newspapers,
 because he zealously proclaimed an
 American policy and compelled that
 government to accede to a line of action
 to which it was opposed. President
 Cleveland is applauded by British news-
 papers because they believe he will in-

sist upon a policy which will enable
 British capital and British labor to se-
 cure a large part of the markets which,
 by the Republican policy, have been
 secured to American labor and enter-
 prise. Outstripped in an industrial race
 in which it surpassed all competitors,
 thirty years ago, by the United States
 under a Republican policy, Great Britain
 now hopes to forge to the front at the
 expense of American industry under Mr.
 Cleveland and a Democratic Congress.

THE MINORITY PRISON REPORT.

The report of the minority of the com-
 mittee investigating the charges against
 the southern prison, published yester-
 day, is a candid resume of the testimony.
 It bears evidence of fairness and candor.
 While there is no great peculation, there
 are a number of transactions which in-
 dicate either dishonesty or lack of busi-
 ness sagacity. Whatever may be said
 of other matters, there is no denial that
 the warden revoked a contract for bricks
 at \$6 per thousand and made another,
 without advertising, at \$7.50 per thou-
 sand, and that he accepted 55 cents a
 day for the labor of prisoners when an-
 other firm, equally reliable, offered 60
 cents for the same labor. It is shown
 by the books of the Auditor and the
 prison that he drew money for payment
 for bricks which were not delivered un-
 til some time after. It appears that he
 not only charges the State transportation
 when he rides upon a pass, but that he
 used the State's money to send the
 trustees on a junket. In other words,
 the records and the testimony show that
 Warden Patten has done things which
 are inconsistent with an upright and
 business management of the affairs of the
 prison. He has practiced or permitted
 sundry raids upon the treasury which
 are dishonest in themselves and demor-
 alizing in their tendency. The growing
 evil of what is best described as tax-
 eating and treasury-nibbling is growing in
 all branches of State, county and munici-
 pal service. Officials who are paid fair
 salaries are constantly devising schemes
 to get more of the public money. If any
 one does not believe this, let him run
 through the auditor's accounts in this
 county and learn for himself. The salary
 of Warden Patten was raised to
 \$2,500, which should be in full for his
 services, yet he is charging the State for
 railroad fares for which he does not
 pay, and for other expenses, three times
 as much as a man would pay when at-
 tending to his own affairs. Year after
 year this sort of thing is increasing.
 The taxes paid by the people are con-
 sidered the prey of officials. The Po-
 Bahs are increasing. This Legislature
 has increased them. The time has
 come to call a halt. Governor Mat-
 thews, unless he desires to approve the
 demoralizing irregularities of Warden
 Patten, will make an example and a
 warning of that official. Even if he
 possessed self-control, his looseness and
 tax-eating propensities unfit him for
 the office of warden.

The Democrats in the national House
 of Representatives continued to show
 their spite against the world's fair to
 the last, greatly to their own discredit.
 After cutting down other appropriations
 they positively refused to grant the sum
 necessary to pay the jurors on awards,
 except as a loan. These jurors are an
 essential feature of the fair, and, being
 appointed in accordance with the in-
 vitation of the United States to foreign
 countries, should have been paid by the
 government. Instead of this the House
 made it a condition that the sum asked
 for, \$570,000, should be regarded simply
 as a loan, to be deducted from the
 \$3,500,000 already voted. This in effect
 requires the local managers to pay
 \$570,000 which the government was in
 honor bound to pay, and reduces the
 previous appropriation for the fair by
 just that much. This raises an inter-
 esting point. The original appropriation
 of \$2,500,000 in souvenir coins was
 made on condition that the fair should
 not be opened on Sundays. The man-
 agers having accepted the appropriation
 on this condition, it became a con-
 tract. Now Congress deducts \$570,000
 from the appropriation, thereby break-
 ing the contract. A contract broken in
 one respect is broken in all, and it looks
 very much as if this parsimonious
 action of the House had relieved the
 local managers from all legal or moral
 obligation in the matter of Sunday clos-
 ing.

The Legislature whose term has just
 closed deserves severest censure from
 the people of this city for its failure to
 pass the street railway paving bill. The
 measure was of great importance to
 this city, and its passage was favored
 by every interest and all classes of people,
 except the Citizens' Street Railroad
 Company. Two years ago the present
 president of the company, then a private
 citizen, worked actively to secure the
 passage of a similar measure to the one
 which he now opposes. The defeat of
 the bill is due to his persistent
 and effective lobbying, supplemented
 by the aid, in the Senate, of a man
 who has shown himself throughout the
 session the determined enemy of the people
 and the willing tool of every selfish and
 corporate interest. Of course, we mean
 Senator McHugh. This man, who has no
 interest in Indianapolis, and who could
 have no honorable and honest motive in
 preventing the passage of the measure re-
 ferred to, is responsible for its defeat.
 He was Mr. Frenz's tool in the Senate.
 The people of Indianapolis will remem-
 ber them both. The action of the presi-
 dent of the street railway company in
 this matter ought to be made to cost
 them dearly.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

The address may be commended as a
 creditable production even for the serious
 and well-meaning statesman who has just
 returned to the presidency.—Chicago News
 (Ind.)

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in his inaugural
 address, leaves no room for doubt as to
 where he stands and means to stand upon
 the issues of the day.—Philadelphia Times
 (Dem.)

MR. CLEVELAND has a well-established
 reputation for happiness in the making of
 addresses, and on this occasion he was
 more than usually felicitous. The address
 is broad, strong, statesmanlike and in the

best sense fitting to the occasion. There is
 no attempt at oratorical display. It is the
 plain speech of a plain man to a plain peo-
 ple.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

THROUGHOUT the address he conveys the
 impression that something is wrong some-
 where and that something ought to be done
 about it. It is the best part of the remedy.
 —Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

NEITHER the first nor the second in-
 augural address of Abraham Lincoln will live
 longer or be stronger in history than the
 second inaugural of the twenty-fourth
 President of the United States.—Brooklyn
 Eagle (Dem.)

IN his inaugural he could do no more than
 state the principle which triumphed in the
 contest of last year; and this he has done in
 original phrases, some of which will pass
 into axioms of political wisdom.—Phila-
 delphia Times (Dem.)

THERE is in the address the characteristic
 patronizing tone of the teacher to the un-
 taught children as he reproves the "bump-
 onness" of the American people and
 warns them that they are not so strong or
 big as they feel.—Terre Haute Express.

CONSIDERING the moderate tone and the
 repeated cautions against undue precipita-
 tion in radical legislation, the document
 will prove more reassuring to the country
 at large than pleasing to the leaders of the
 President's party.—Detroit Tribune (Rep.)

APART from his venomous opposition to
 the McKinley tariff law and the pension
 system, the inaugural of Mr. Cleveland is
 altogether featureless. It suggests a mix-
 ture of a practical stump speech and a per-
 sonal "vindication" of past conduct.—Al-
 bany Journal (Rep.)

THE word gratitude was not omitted from
 the dictionary in common use by the Ameri-
 can people, and if the next Congress dares
 to follow the pension law of Grover Cleve-
 land the Democratic party will find itself
 brought up with a short turn in 1894.—Chi-
 cago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

ALTHOUGH the inaugural is not the
 most cheerful of documents. It is easy to
 read between the lines that the new Presi-
 dent has not very great confidence in his
 party. The Democratic party will find itself
 "disinterestedness" is almost pathetic.
 —New York Recorder (Rep.)

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND in his inaugural
 does not maintain his previous reputation
 as a maker of phrases. "Unwholesome
 progeny," "insidious infirmity," "conserva-
 tive precaution" and "demoralizing mad-
 ness" are up to the level of a vulgarian
 average.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

THE inaugural is out on Mr. Cleveland's
 own pattern. It is elevated, dignified and
 ponderous. It has the turgid style, the
 homiletic tone and the sonorous emptiness
 which President Eliot would criticize in a
 Harvard undergraduate. It is a poor
 thing, but it is a thing of which Mr. Cleve-
 land is proud.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

The peculiar circumstances of the time
 called for more definite information about
 the methods to be adopted to save the coun-
 try from serious dangers and about the
 nature and extent of the industrial revolu-
 tion to be expected, and it is a misfortune
 for the country as for the President him-
 self that he was not able to give such in-
 formation in more definite form.—New York
 Tribune (Rep.)

We believe that Mr. Cleveland is better
 than his party, and that he will keep it
 straight if finite power is equal to that
 task. So long as his efforts are in that
 direction we shall do what lies within us to
 aid him in his benevolent task. We doubt
 the success with the material he has in
 stock, but shall insist on his having an
 open field and a fair chance.—Cincinnati
 Times (Rep.)

The first formal utterances of the Democ-
 ratic President will tend powerfully to
 unsettle business, to weaken confidence in
 the future industrial prosperity of the
 country and to check investments of capital
 in manufacturing enterprises. They con-
 stitute an unwholesome reminder that
 the Democratic party is essentially a party
 of destruction and retrogression.—New York
 Press (Rep.)

It is statesmanship of the most solid
 kind, for it is within the grasp of the minds
 that rule in this country and is calculated
 to bring them to a clear conception of the
 nature and extent of the industrial revolu-
 tion to be expected, and it is a misfortune
 for the country as for the President him-
 self that he was not able to give such in-
 formation in more definite form.—New York
 Times (Mtg.)

PROFESSOR HARRISON.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is a constitutional
 lawyer of rare ability, and this fact,
 together with his capacity as an orator,
 qualify him in an exceptional manner for
 the work which it is reported that he will
 undertake.—New York Press.

The lectures that President Harrison
 will deliver at Stanford University will
 command the attention of the whole coun-
 try, and particularly the legal profession.
 President Harrison is first and last a
 good citizen, a great lawyer.—Brooklyn
 Standard Union.

GENERAL HARRISON answers the ques-
 tion, what shall we do with our ex-Presi-
 dent in a sensible way. It appears from
 the reports that he intends to make him-
 self a lecturer in the law department of
 Stanford University hereafter, and a
 law at Leland Stanford University.
 —Springfield Republican.

ONE of the ablest lawyers in the country,
 a master of statescraft, and a past master
 in the art of public speaking, it needs no
 prophet to foretell success for the new pro-
 fessor of constitutional law, whose lectures
 Stanford University has been so fortunate
 as to secure.—Toledo Commercial.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S lectures are cer-
 tain to be interesting and enjoyable. The
 composure with which a great American
 steps from a public office of the highest
 class to some private position seems almost
 inexplicable to some European critics; but
 it is natural enough from an American
 point of view.—Boston Advertiser.

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY is to be
 congratulated upon its new lecturer on
 constitutional law. President Harrison
 has demonstrated more than once in the
 past his very thorough knowledge of
 great legal questions and constitutional
 principles, and he will undoubtedly make
 an exceptionally interesting and strong
 lecturer.—Cleveland Leader.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has acted prudent-
 ly in accepting the invitation to deliver a
 course of lectures on international law be-
 fore the students of the Leland Stanford
 University. The ex-Presidents ought to do
 something, and, unfortunately, there are
 few of them who are not content with an
 isolated dignity is not enviable, nor do
 the people like to see any one occupying
 it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MR. HARRISON will make an ideal law
 lecturer. He stands near the head of the
 American bar and has no superior in that
 branch of the law in which he has been
 called upon to become an instructor. His
 lectures will be models not only of
 learning but of clearness, thoroughness and
 vigor. He is a man of high character,
 which are famous for those excellent qual-
 ities.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The acceptance by President Harrison
 of the professorship of constitutional law
 in Leland Stanford University seems a
 wise move. It indicates that Mr. Harrison
 does not accept for himself the popular be-
 lief that the regular fate of an ex-Presi-
 dent is to be a pensioner. He has a high
 temperament and then die. To devote active
 years to the instruction of American youth
 in the Constitution of their country would
 be a noble and useful work, and the high-
 est place under that Constitution.
 —Kansas City Star.

His Opinion of Gresham.

Neither have I anything but contempt
 for the ostentatious zeal of the new con-
 verty, who, after having for years enjoyed
 the honors and emoluments of position
 and the respect of the people, now assume
 to see a new light, and turn
 around and bitterly assail his former po-
 litical associates with venomous vituperation.
 The Democratic party, and certainly
 the sound Democrats, do not need a set
 of ecstatic, self-lauding eulogies to under-
 take to tell them what to do.

OUR POPULAR EX-PRESIDENT

Benjamin Harrison's Home-Coming Be-
 comes an Ovation of Respect and Love.

Thousands Watch His Arrival and Send Up
 Cheers of Welcome—Streets Resplendent
 with the National Colors.

An Outpouring Showing the Esteem in
 Which He Is Held by His Neighbors.

Crush at the Statehouse Reception—Speeches
 of Welcome by Gov. Matthews and Mr. Fair-
 banks—Full Account of the Day.

GATHERING OF THE CROWD.

The People and the Stars and Stripes Ap-
 peared Early on the Streets.

The first peering rays of the warm, gen-
 erous sun had scarcely smiled upon the
 numerous folds of flags and banners that
 swayed from hundreds of business houses
 yesterday morning when the streets began
 to be crowded. By 9 o'clock Washington
 street was thronged, the crowd moving
 from Meridian street to Illinois, and on
 Illinois toward the Union station. Here
 Captain Dawson, with Sergeant Love, Hy-
 land, McLeod, Laporte, Wilson and a force
 of twenty-four men were stationed early
 out did not begin to enforce the "stand
 back" orders until nearly 10 o'clock, per-
 mitting the surge of humanity to wander
 about at its own will. The crowd, good-
 natured and expectant, was a representa-
 tive one, but truly American and loyal, and
 not an unpleasant incident occurred to
 ruffle or irritate the complaisant mood of
 the throng.

Every point of vantage on the lower
 floors and galleries of the building were
 taken up, while at the north and south en-
 trances hundreds of people clamored for
 standing room on the steps. The various
 civic and military societies did not begin
 to arrive until after 10 o'clock, the com-
 mittees having the arrangements in charge
 learning that the train would be late. At
 10:15 Capt. Louis Kern's German Veteran
 Association arrived, followed by General
 Harrison's old regiment, under command
 of W. H. Cooper. Then the Progress Band
 and the Indianapolis Band, escorting the
 General Traxton and Association, the
 Marston and Columbia clubs, came down
 Illinois street, executing a counter-march
 and resting across the Union Station plaza
 in open ranks. The strains of music and
 military tread of the men in
 ranks inspired the crowd with feelings of
 enthusiasm, and the entire police force was
 set to work to cool the excited mass by
 separating those on the inside of the station
 into two ranks, leaving an open space from
 one entrance to another. Shortly before
 the train arrived the bulletin that the
 train might be looked for Grand Mar-
 shal Fred Kneller and staff arrived on
 horseback. Colonel Kneller's staff were
 Adjutant-General Robbins, Col. Z. A. Smith,
 R. S. Oliver, Allan Hendricks, Jacob Hatch,
 Bert Adams, Ad. Hereth and C. C. Foster.
 This escort guard took up a position on the
 plaza to the east of the entrance.

A few minutes after the marshal and
 staff had disposed of the organizations and
 carriages Chief Train Dispatcher McAlpin,
 pitying the anxiously waiting crowd which
 hung on the signposts of every locomotive
 gave a whistle heard in the distance, stepped
 to the door of the telegraph office and hang-
 out the card announcing that the ex-Presi-
 dent's train would arrive at "11:23." It
 was, however, eight minutes earlier
 when the shrill whistle of the loco-
 motive was caught by the acute
 ear of some one and the refrain,
 "They are coming" was taken up and
 echoed throughout the building. There
 was a rush and surge of humanity in the
 direction of the tracks, but the police were
 there and the space was cleared again from
 the north to the south doors